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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A DAY OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Finally Passed—The Air Thick With Rumors of War—A Message From the President—A New Line of Shipping Policy—Mr. Frelinghuysen Confirmed After Five Hours' Debate—The Shipping Bill Talked to Death in Both Houses—The President Not Disposed to Call an Extra Session—No Small Jobs Allowed to Go Through — No Perambulating Committees Authorized, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

A Day of Excitement.

To-day has been one of more excitement in political and Congressional circles. The failure of the Indian bill last night, and the war reports in the morning papers, occasioned a great deal of talk among members of both branches at the Capitol, and the dullest of observers was able to see at an early hour that no adjournment could be had at present. Nine hours at the time fixed in each legislative body for meeting, and as soon as breakfast was over the Senators and Representatives began toward the hill. The members of the Senate were generally prompt, and a quorum was present within a few minutes after the moment for assembling.

Forlinghuysen's Nomination.

Half an hour was spent on unimportant matters, and the doors were then closed for Executive business, outsiders as well as insiders understanding that the nomination of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen for the English mission would come up at once. There were rumors that the President had been sounding the Senate on the subject between the President and Mr. Motley, and it was whispered that the nature of the letter had come or said what could not be spoken of except with bated breath.

What the President Said.

The President put in an appearance at half-past nine, coming up with two or three members of the Cabinet, and at once going to his room in the Senate wing. There he was visited by friends and Congressmen, and the door was constantly kept opening to admit officers with bills for him to sign. He freely discussed the Indian question, and said that the condition of affairs in the line of general quiet on the country as the reports brought back from Red Cloud's camp indicated, he did not believe that Congress could not satisfy itself without making some provision for the Indian service, and would therefore not be called on to call an extra session if the pending bill utterly failed.

Another Conference on the Indian Bill.

Members of the House, with the exception of a small number of the Democrats, were also slow in arriving at the Capitol, and not more than forty or fifty were in the Hall when the Clerk's hammer announced the hour of 11 o'clock. Dawes was on hand punctually, as usual, and at once called up the conference report on the omnibus appropriation bill, agreed to last night, and then withdrawn for correction of an error that had found its way unexplained way got into the document. This was again accepted, without debate, and Dawes was thus relieved of everything but the Indian bill. Ten minutes later the action of the Senate in readopting its bill was announced, and Dawes, who evidently was one more prepared as to what the House would do in the premises, Mr. Sargent was at once identified by the Speaker as entitled to precedence, that he could not recede from his position of amendments to the bill as it came from the Senate. Dawes said a few words, calling on the House to calmly consider the matter at issue, and not on its judgment rather than on its passion. Holman and Garfield wanted the House to recede and agree to the Senate bill, and it was evident from the manner in which they were received that this advice would not be followed. There was a call of the House in due course, and that was taken up again disagreeing, and in asking for another conference, Dawes, Wilson, Sargent and Holman were named, and the Senate at once added Messrs. Harlan, Pratt and Logan. The conferees then immediately met and addressed themselves earnestly to the work on hand, with the desire to see if they could not find some basis of agreement on the Indians bill, and thus avoid an extra session.

The Center of Interest.

The whole interest of every body at the Capitol centered on the question of Motley's removal and the prospect of Frelinghuysen's confirmation. There was a crowd in the House galleries, and a crowd in the rotunda and corridors, while on the floor of the lower branch a constant and exciting struggle went on over matters of small public consequence. No one knew when closed formal the Senate there was a warm discussion of Motley's case. Public rumor set out that some two weeks ago a letter was sent him from the State Department, notifying him that his resignation would be accepted if he ordered, to which he last night or this morning replied by cable, asking for the reasons for his policy moved him to decline hastening in his resignation. The fact that he declined to resign position occasioned surprise and wide comment.

The Indian Bill Reported and Passed.

It looked at first as if the Conference Committee would not agree, and the Secretary of State sent word up to his office to have prepared the usual proclamation for an extra session, and he sent his messenger down to say to me, came out that a basis of agreement had been reached, and the bill would be brought in as soon as it could be put into shape. Both branches at once consented to a recess of the time for adjournment till two o'clock, and before that hour arrived the Conference report came in and was accepted at each end of the Capitol. The bill is substantially that passed two or three weeks ago by the House, with the clause stricken out whereby the trustees of the Peace Commission were reinstated, and a new section added declaring that the act should have nothing in the act should be held to either delay or affect the validity of the treaties to be sent through the Senate without debate, but after a full discussion. Enough to be engaged in the House, two or three members taking the ground that it was a disgraceful surrender on the Senate, but the great majority declaring, with loud and vigorous applause, that it was the best possible basis of the final decision to next winter. The bill is of such length that further extension of time for enrollment will be necessary to enable the clerks to enroll it, and this was agreed to, and carried. Finally, a motion agreeing to it with alacrity so as to get more time for the Motley-Frelinghuysen discussion.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XV DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX N. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

Or ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN's appointment as Mr. MOTLEY's successor at the Court of St. James, it is to be said that its peculiar excellence is yet to be shown. That he is a cultivated, high-toned gentleman, there can be no question; but for acuteness and vigor—qualities greatly to be desired at the present time—he is not specially distinguished. The selection is one of those surprises to which GEN. GRANT quite frequently treats the country in making leading appointments.

HON. D. N. WHITE, in a communication to the "organ" yesterday, rejects the nomination of the Reform Republicans. He admits the necessity for reform, and differs with the Reform Republicans only as to the mode of effecting it. Mr. WHITE concludes by announcing himself as a candidate before the August Convention. Considering Mr. WHITE's antecedents, close relations, personal and political, and especially the great pressure which has been brought to bear on him, and which he resisted for a week, this step on his part is not unexpected. It is the sole result of a labored plan desperately pushed to indict the whole Reform ticket to withdraw—a plan which for a time created on the part of the Ring great expectations—which, however, so dwindled that the communications of Mr. WHITE may be referred to as a significant illustration how signally the Ring has failed and how deep must be their mortification.

—In this connection we will state that the Executive Committee, which will meet on Wednesday next, are fully clothed with power to supply the vacancy.

HON. WM. H. ASWORTHOUS, of the Williamsport district, has prepared a resolution, which he will to introduce, directing the Clerk to expunge from the Journal of the House the resolutions of censure passed upon GEN. CAMERON while he was secretary of War under President LINCOLN. It is understood that the ex-Senator CAMERON, that he is probably not aware of the progress of the movement, but he will be strong. He has grown wholly indifferent to the existence of the resolutions, and considers the vindication of his fully vindicated by the people of Pennsylvania, who, since those resolutions were passed, have honored him with the responsible position he now holds as United States Senator. Nevertheless, it would no doubt be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. CAMERON to have these resolutions expunged from the official records of Congress. There is little doubt but that Mr. ARMSTRONG's resolution will pass without opposition.—*Washington Dispatch to Philadelphia Press.*

Notorious criminals are frequently pardoned and the record of their crime so far as possible effaced. Why should not the record which glares out from the records of Congress against CAMERON be expunged? Men unhesitatingly sign petitions to Executives for pardons for criminals who have served a considerable term in the Penitentiary, and why should not Mr. ARMSTRONG's resolution pass without opposition? We go for it! Let the blistering resolutions be wiped out, and let CAMERON have a chance in his old age to make an effort, at least, to regain the good opinion of his countrymen. Pardon him, and give him a chance, say we?

As no different result was expected, the enactment of the Pope's personal infallibility has produced no surprise. Long ago it became evident that the affirmation of the dogma had been resolved upon by those in whose hands rests the direction of affairs in Rome, and that a majority in its favor would be secured by the use of whatever means it might be necessary to employ. The only surprising circumstance connected with the affair is the largeness of the minority vote. Great importance has been attached to unanimity for the sake of its moral force. One of the three reasons urged by the American prelates against the submission of the question to the Council was the injury certain to proceed from the disagreement of opinion which it was destined to reveal. The same argument was used for the same purpose by Dr. J. H. NEWMAN. As we know that a large number of the minority, who have maintained so earnest and prolonged a contest in the Council, are believers in the dogma of infallibility, and differ from the majority only regarding the expediency of the proclamation, we might reasonably have expected them to abandon their opposition on discovering that it would be in vain. This result was anticipated by many. Doubtless, the fathers of the minority failed to find grace to renounce the satisfaction of showing the strength of their party at last. But the telegraph mentions a meeting to be held prior to the proclamation of the dogma, at which the dissentients will have an opportunity to reconsider their votes, and thus give to the action of the Council the moral force of unanimity.

We are told that there were eighty-eight negative votes and sixty six "conditional." Perhaps by these conditional voters we are to understand the believers in the doctrine who thought its proclamation inexpedient.

LIKE the Tenth enjoyed in his lifetime the reputation of being a capital story teller. His anecdotes are said to have had a peculiar richness of effect on account of the contrast between their language and purport and the sacred character of the narrator. But the contrast probably struck only unsophisticated and pious spirits from the remote North, and was quite wasted upon the fine ecclesiastics who knew his Holiness intimately. In fact, it is a simple minded German who records the trait. PIUS the Ninth also sometimes amuses his discourse with anecdotes, but of the most innocent sort. He is described as remarkably complaisant and even affectionate in interviews with people, even Protestants who are properly introduced. His manners fulfill the benignant promise of his face, and strike his visitors as contrasting strangely with the terribly obj urgatory and minatory Rescripts and Encyclicals published in his name. We suspect that these documents are merely official in their character and intended by his Holiness in a purely Pickwickian sense. On the 17th of June the College of Cardinals called on the Pope to congratulate him on his entering on the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. Cardinal PATRIZI made a little speech on the occasion, to which PIUS the Ninth responded in a strain which appears very characteristic of the man whom his portrait suggests to the imagination. The response has been published. It is earnest and grave, even eloquent in passages, and contains traces of humor. Evidently his Holiness looks upon some of his visitors with the eye of a satirist, and even like worldly people, knows how to entertain his callers with the foibles and mistakes of their predecessors. He is careful not to incur "the blame of wearying his audience, as sometimes happens in *some corner of the world when certain orators speak.*" And then he tells the Cardinals how, on two different occasions there came to see him two distinguished personages who occupied a most elevated position in the state to which they belonged." The first of these very eminent persons presumed to controvert the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the subject of hell, claiming to be a good Catholic all the time. But he was sure that the common notion of that place is erroneous, and that in reality it is a region in which souls are doomed to eternal dullness or *ennui*. The other eminent personage pointed out to the Pope the divergence of views between ST. PETER and ST. PAUL. "I know," said he, "the religion of Rome and of a part of Italy is different from the religion of the rest of the world, for in Rome you have the religion of St. Peter and elsewhere prevails the religion of St. Paul." The eminent person went on to prove his view from the scriptures, and to account by the superior liberality of St. Paul's religious opinions, he referred to the vision of the sheet filled with unclean animals to be eaten. Thus had liberality been inculcated upon the mind of the apostle, according to the eminent personage. His Holiness congratulated him on his study of the acts of the Apostles, but expressed regret that he had not discovered that the vision had been given to PETER, not to PAUL, and that the two Apostles are in perfect accord in their doctrines. These anecdotes were told by the Pope in illustration of the ignorance of eminent people who dissent from the teachings of Rome. There is reason to believe that the Cardinals were greatly edified, as well as entertained, by the discourse.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS—AGAIN.

In our issue of Thursday we gave to the public a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, showing how the United States Senatorship had been bartered off by the Allegheny delegation in January, 1869—how the interests of Allegheny county had been betrayed at the instigation of SIMON CAMERON by certain well known individuals who are now howling loudest about disruption and disorganization. The "organ" of yesterday admits that "if this charge were based upon fact, it might have *some* weight." "Some weight!" Very little, however, in the judgment of the "organ." "But those who have the best means of knowing declare there is not a word of truth in it." Those who have the best means of knowing the truth or falsity of the charge are *on trial now* before the people of Allegheny, and have a right to a hearing. Some of "those who have the best means of knowing" have already made their defense in the columns of the DAILY COMMERCIAL. That the Republicans of Allegheny county—that the whole people of Pennsylvania, may see that defense and ponder it—that out of their own mouths shall their condemnation be spoken, we reproduce every word of it below:

"It is well known that there were two candidates in it in this county for Colonel, neither of both of whom were held in high esteem by their respective friends. Much bitterness was manifested privately in the contest, which never appeared upon the surface, as soon as the Legislature assembled, the spirit of conflict was transferred from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. The Allegheny county delegation held a meeting in the room of one of the senators, and at the suggestion of a gentleman not connected with it, it was had for the purpose of testing which had the greatest strength. The gentleman who suggested this course declared that if he did not appear after the vote was taken that he had a majority in his favor he would retire from the field. Mr. GRAHAM accepted the ballot, and the vote was an open ticket, declaring that he would vote for Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. MARSHALL manifested no concern in connection with the United States Senatorship. Major REMLEY, who had been a candidate against Mr. MARSHALL, while Colonel ERRETT voted for Mr. MARSHALL. For whom the individual votes of other members of the delegation were cast, is not known to the writer, till this day, except that two of them must have voted for Mr. MARSHALL, and three for Mr. MOORHEAD, for when the ballots were counted it was found that the vote was equally divided between the two candidates. As soon as the result was known, Mr. MARSHALL retired from the contest, and the next morning Mr. MARSHALL withdrew his name. There was no further use for it. On the contrary, some of the friends of Mr. MOORHEAD considered that the most positive assurances that they would vote for no office as an Allegheny delegation, had been given. They showed there was no ignoring the action of the delegation, and the withdrawal of Mr. MARSHALL. When the candidates withdrew it is known that the delegation was not vote for them. Those who now complain of "barter and sale" have only to refer to the journals of the Legislature. When the candidates withdrew it is known that the delegation was not vote for them. Those who now complain of "barter and sale" have only to refer to the journals of the Legislature. When the candidates withdrew it is known that the delegation was not vote for them. Those who now complain of "barter and sale" have only to refer to the journals of the Legislature. Mr. Marshall, and Senator GRAHAM was charged with carrying the money to Harrisburg."

This is the whole defense, and we have but few comments to make upon it. In what it does state, and in what it conceals, it is the feeblest, sorriest effort at exculpation that has ever fallen under our notice.

1. It appears that the delegation made no effort to agree, and had no meeting for that purpose before going to Harrisburg.

2. They had but one meeting at Harrisburg at the instance of one of the candidates, and voted by *secret* ballot.

As only one of the candidates (General MOORHEAD) went to Harrisburg, and did not arrive there until two days before the caucus, this single meeting must have been held not more than *two* days, more probably *one* day, before the general caucus met. It is not known to this day how *five* of the eight voted. *This was the earnest effort made to secure the Senatorship for Allegheny county.*

3. Mr. GRAHAM and Major MORGAN openly voted for Mr. MARSHALL, the former declaring that he would stand by Mr. MARSHALL as long as his name was mentioned in connection with the Senatorship; while Colonel ERRETT voted for Mr. MOORHEAD. The latter withdrew at once and the former the next morning. Query. Had CAMERON's scheme to make Mr. GRAHAM U. S. Senator in order to have *two* votes in the Senate instead of one been given up as a failure *before* this manifestation of pertinacity? Let some one of "those who have the best means of knowing" tell us. "Colonel ERRETT voted for Mr. MOORHEAD." Was he true to him? Was it that the Pittsburgh friends of General MOORHEAD—present in large numbers—were unable to obtain any satisfactory response from Colonel ERRETT? Why was it that he could never give them even an interview, except in the presence of the gentleman who *was to be made State Treasurer?* General MOORHEAD withdrew on the advice of his friends, who had not been in Harrisburg six hours before they saw that neither he nor MARSHALL was to be seriously supported by the delegation—that Allegheny county was simply sold out, as we said the other day. Mr. MOORHEAD himself was the last to lose confidence in some of "those who have the best means of knowing" what transpired. No other person from Pittsburgh had any confidence that any effort was being made or would be made by the delegation to secure the Senatorship.

The truth is, Col. ERRETT was for himself and *his master* in this contest, and has his reward in the office he now holds, obtained for him by SIMON CAMERON. Mr. GRAHAM was for himself and *his master* and not for Mr. MARSHALL. Neither served nor thought of serving the county they represented. No enmuch ever served Eastern despot with more humility and subservicency than that with which these Senators from Allegheny county obeyed the decrees and anticipated the wishes of their master, SIMON CAMERON.

That the nomination ultimately fell upon a man so pure, able and good as JOHN SCOTT is no excuse for the treachery of our delegation under the leadership of the two Senators. CAMERON was forced to agree to SCOTT, and of course our Senators were prepared to follow their chief. JOHN SCOTT owes them no thanks.

The conspiracy against GEARY followed. CAMERON quarreled with the Governor, who was manly, independent and honest, and of course did not suit him. The *fiat* went forth *he must be beaten.* The conspiracy had one of its ramifications in Allegheny county, and the "organ," Col. KENNEDY, Mr. MACKEY and a few others were the chief conspirators. *It was exposed and foiled*, but the party was well nigh rent in twain.

Let the thinking public calmly ponder the doings of the "Ring" since January, 1869, and say who are the disruptionists and disorganizers. As the greater the hypocrite the more ostentatious and sanctimonious the profession, so the nearer the politician comes to the political leper (we thank the "organ" for the word) the louder his appeal for strict party discipline, the fiercer his denunciation of independence. As respects honesty, purity and fidelity it may have "some weight" at critical times in the opinion of the "organ" and its followers, to be considered within the "regular" organization.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WORKHOUSE.

There are few positions of trust in this county of more importance than that of the Superintendent of the Workhouse. Upon the wisdom and skill of the incumbent depends, in a great measure, the success of a plan which promises to make the labor of vagrants, and those convicted of petty crimes, not only a means of self support, but a source of revenue to the county. Only those who have had some experience in the matter can have any adequate idea of the peculiar qualifications that are essential to the successful management of a penal or reformatory institution. In truth, there are but few men in the country who are willing to assume, or are competent to meet, the responsibility of such a position. No man, unless he was influenced by an enthusiastic love for his fellows, would accept such a charge.

Impressed with the idea that the success of the Workhouse would rest on their choice of a competent Superintendent, the Board of Managers—men in whom the community have unbounded confidence—selected HENRY COMSTOCK, of Waupun, Wisconsin. In this choice they were influenced by the advice of such men as Gen. PILLSBURY, of Albany, and D. C. BROCKWAY, of Detroit.

Before Mr. COMSTOCK was elected, a committee of the Board visited the State Prison of Wisconsin, which had been under his control for six years. While there, they saw what he had done in controlling five hundred hardened criminals, they carefully examined the method by which he had made his Prison pay a profit to the State; they discovered that Mr. COMSTOCK's reputation as a Superintendent was highest with those who knew him best. Although Mr. COMSTOCK did not seek the place, the Board of Managers concluded that he was just the man to carry out their plans of moral reform in prison discipline, and at once elected him.

Mr. COMSTOCK came here four months ago to take charge of a prison, without walls, to control men who by circumstances were often beyond the reach of himself or the keepers. What he has already done at Claremont will be evident to any visitor.

But serious charges have been made against Mr. COMSTOCK. These charges have been made by the Grand Jury of the county—a body of men that should be worthy of the respect of all good citizens. They say they "are not satisfied that the managers should import from a distant State a Superintendent, and give up absolutely to him the entire management of the institution." We would only ask these gentlemen why a competent man should not be chosen, even though he was not born in this county or State?

From our personal knowledge we can say that the managers have full charge of all the internal arrangements of the Workhouse, and that the Superintendent is guided by their instructions.

The Grand Jury declare that "a one legged soldier was discharged to make room for an imported relative." By a careful inspection they might have learned that DAVID RICHEY, a soldier of Allegheny City, who had lost an arm in the war, had been placed in the position of one who had proved himself incompetent.

The Grand Jury declare that they were "insulted" by the Superintendent—that they were "prevented from the performance of their duty when they made their official visit to the institution." The facts are, that after the Grand Jury had been conducted through the prison, the kitchen, laundry, and all other parts of the building, after they had been given every facility for the thorough inspection of the building and all its appointments, many of them, or the friends whom they had invited, made their way to the cell of a notorious criminal, where their conduct and conversation was such that the Board deemed it best for the inmates that the corridors should be cleared. No insult was intended, and none was given.

A Grand Jury consists at most of twenty-four persons. The Board of Managers having been notified of their proposed visit, provided a dinner for that number. When the train arrived at Claremont between fifty and sixty persons got off the cars. It was supposed that the Jury was included in the promiscuous crowd, but it was impossible to distinguish those who came for official inspection from those who were led by mere curiosity. The Jury never reported in any official manner to the Board of Managers, and no recognition was imposed. The Jury that visited the Workhouse in March last were men of business, who entered on their duty with interest and zeal, organized a working, carefully inspected the building, and by questioning the Superintendent and members of the Board, informed themselves fully of the purpose and plan of the enterprise.

The members of the last Grand Jury could not have been aware of the fact that the Judges to whom they made their presentment were members of the Board of Prison Inspectors, who had already fully approved and sanctioned all the acts of the Managers of the Workhouse. Had they known this, they would scarcely have had the temerity to insult the Judges to their faces.

We know that the members of the present Board of Managers are governed by the one desire of establishing an institution that will be a credit to the county and a source of income. They give their time and skill without any remuneration. They are men who need no vindication at our hands. But Mr. COMSTOCK is a stranger, and we protest against an official paper which is so unjust to a most efficient public officer.

POSERS ANSWERED.

The "organ" comes at us with the following questions, which it appears to regard as posers:

But we desire to put the following question to the editor of the COMMERCIAL, *who asserts that the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature was divided between four as "three of perhaps," did you not say to a member of this delegation that as Mr. MARSHALL had developed no strength in the contest, you were in favor of Colonel ERRETT? Answer Yes or No, and we will explain Yes, or No, to this question.*

Our answer is this, and both Gen. MOORHEAD and Mr. MARSHALL, we think, will testify to its correctness. In view of the probability that neither of these gentlemen would receive the united support of the Allegheny delegation, and therefore could not be nominated, we took occasion to ask them, separately, who would be their second choice, at the same time urging that Allegheny should have some share in the selection, and if possible control it. At the same time we did not hesitate to say to them, what we had already stated in our editorial columns, that in the event neither of them could secure the nomination of the caucus, JOHN SCOTT was the proper man to agree on. Both assented to this view, and subsequently both either withdrew in favor of Mr. SCOTT, or warmly applauded his election, as did also Mr. GROW, and all others. If there is any mystery or unfaithfulness in this, we are unable to perceive it. By whatever term the "organ" chooses to characterize our course in this connection it applies equally to Messrs. MOORHEAD and MARSHALL.

The "organ's" next poser is as follows:

"We ask a decided answer to the following question: Did not the delegation, or a majority of it, make a personal appeal to several persons from this county to use their influence with Governor GEARY to secure the nomination of Hon. J. D. MARSHALL, and did not Mr. GEARY, after the delegation had left on an interview with Mr. GEARY?"

We made no "appeal" to any one in behalf of Mr. COLEMAN. As an outsider at the Convention we were free to say that we believed Mr. COLEMAN would make a good and strong candidate. His name was suggested to us by the Hon. JOHN COVODE as a proper candidate on whom to unite conflicting interests. It is proper to say that later Mr. COVODE declared for General GEARY. There was a strong outside pressure against General GEARY. Considering how close the State was we were fearful lest there should be harmony, and that the regular vote of the party should be secured. In this we were in harmony with many of the most distinguished Republicans of the State who were at the Convention. The Convention, however, was largely for Gen GEARY, and the result proved how mistaken were those who predicted his defeat. Perhaps we too readily heeded their representations. If for the moment we feared their loss, we have subsequently taught how poor was their sagacity. We only hope that when General GEARY was nominated they labored as earnestly as we did to secure his election. On this point, however, there is room for serious doubts, doubts which derive their confirmation from the fact that the vote of Allegheny, under the management of the present Committee, fell down from about twelve thousand, the average cast out of all, about four thousand for General GEARY. We repeat the charge that there was "a conspiracy to defeat General GEARY out of the nomination"—not only this, but a well laid scheme to defeat his election. And here, again, we refer to the vote of Allegheny in connection with the management of the party that year.

CHICAGO is preparing for not so good a show in the census tables as have been predicted. The *Tribune* says: We remember that, when the census of 1860 was being taken, almost every person was thoroughly convinced that it would go would exceed 150,000, but it only reached 109,000, and great was the disappointment thereat. Everybody is now calculating that it will go above 300,000, but they may be subjected to another disappointment.

THE New York *World's* Havana correspondent, under date of July 6th, writes:

"The Spanish arms have again suffered a reverse of considerable magnitude in the district of Santiago, though not as severe as the last one at Altagracia. On the 30th inst. a Spanish column under the orders of Colonel Barges, sallied from Palma Soriana and made bold to attack the insurgents in their fortified position at Los Cebis, only a few leagues off, but defeat and humiliating retreat to Palma Soriana, its line of success, fell to the lot of the column. The insurgents had the advantage of numbers as well as position in the engagement, and their victory is not to be wondered at. The loss of the Spaniards are not precisely known. According to Cuban accounts from Santiago City they exceed 150 men, but this is no doubt an exaggeration, and eighty men would be, I think, nearer the mark. Lieutenant Colonel Antonio G. Cervero, one of the ablest of the Spanish officers operating in the district, and lately the inheritor of a title and large fortune in Spain, was mortally wounded, dying next day. The insurgent losses were twenty men, killed and wounded. The disaster to their army has somewhat vexed the loyalists of Santiago, and they are now dissatisfied with their leaders. Count de Valmaseda is reported on the way to join them, having at last torn himself from his lady-loves of Bayamo.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The First Internal Revenue District of Illinois contributed last month $1,172,524 67 to the national treasury.

The Grand Army of the Republic has 101 Posts in Massachusetts.

The houses of Hi-lume in Knoxville, Tenn., are being molested by virtuous citizens.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* refuses to recognize the "White Man's Party" in Kentucky.

"The City of Syrup" is the new name given to San Francisco by a Sacramento paper, whose smartness may be owing to a little jealousy of the city of the sea.

Louisville has been afflicted with two fatal cases of cholera.

The editor of the *Minnesotian*, published at Duluth, has been badly treated by the Mayor of the little city, and he now threatens to destroy it with printers ink. The deluge will not take place until all hopes of an amicable adjustment has been dispelled.

The gamblers are deserting Hamburg, in Germany, and betaking themselves to Fontorabia-on-Biscay, in Spain, where an establishment has been opened with a capital of $800,000.

Chicago has paid $2,250 for leaving a gas pipe in the street, when it rolled on a little boy and killed him.

A St. Louis street car company has been sued for $10,000 by a lady who lost and ruined her dress while leaving one of the vehicles belonging to the company.

Robert Edwards secured a land grant one hundred years ago from George III for a piece of territory in Hamilton street, in the city of New York. Edwards leased the property for ninety-nine years, and, this term, having expired, two of his descendants now living in Gadsden, Ala., have been unable to find on proving their identity they will come into ownership of the property, which is valued at $80,000,000.

Springfield, Mass., has forty-five miles of water mains, and a reservoir with a capacity of 55,000,000 gallons.

The Mount Gothard Railway tunnel in Europe it is estimated cannot stand the constant dripping of the thousand springs, and it is feared it will have to be eventually abandoned.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Longfellow, son of the poet, is one of the passengers on the Pauntless.

Prince Canel married a New York girl named Spencer in Paris a few days since.

Miss Rye, a London philanthropist, proposes sending the pauper children of the Metropolis to this country.

Capt. Eyre, of Oneida memory, was denounced as a butcher by the Manchester Board of Trade at a recent meeting.

The friends of J. W. Lingard, the actor who recently committed suicide, are about to raise a monument to his memory.

The ample provision, says the London *Spectator*, which Charles Dickens made for his family, consists of some £43,000, invested in public securities; half the net copyright of the great novelist's books, estimated at £20,000; his modest house at Gads Hill, together with its contents; and "Mystery of Edwin Drood," bequeathed to his eldest son. Mr. Dickens was at all times a very liberal and free-handed man, and never made the estimate of wealth a feature in his life.

Florence Scannel's funeral attracted an audience of 10,000 persons, who lined the streets as the cortege passed. New York knows how to honor a deceased rough.

Marie-Edme-Patrick-Maurice de McMahon, Duke of Magenta, who will command the French armies in event of war with Prussia, traces his descent to an ancient Irish family, who lost their fortune in the cause of the Stuart dynasty, and shared the exile of James II They carried their pride and their gallantry to France, distinguished themselves in many wars, and through advantageous marriages mingled their blood with the highest nobility in the land. The Duke of Magenta was born at Sully, July, 1808.

Mark De Mortti, a colored man, was ejected from a Chicago restaurant a few days since on account of his color. He has brought suit against his landlord for $2,500 damages.

Mr. Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* declares he is not a candidate for Congress, and would not accept a nomination if it were unanimously offered him.

By a Roman Catholic authority we are informed, says the London *Daily News*, July 2, that Cardinal Antonelli has just married one of the nephews to a Spanish lady. The bride and has proved himself equal to the occasion by settling on the bridegroom the sum of 5,000,000 francs, or £200,000 sterling.

Pierre Bonaparte has been dissipating ever since the murder of Victor Noir, and strong drink threatens to kill him.

Matilda Herron is going upon the stage again. 'Tis said she is poor.

Good, not great, is the New York *Tribune's* opinion of Rear Admiral Dahlgren.

Ezra C. Seaman has written a book, which is just from the presses of Charles Scribner & Co., entitled the "American System of Government," in which the writer gives his views upon the minutia and details that go to make up the organism of our political existence. After examining the theory of government here and the practice predicated upon it, he advocates minority representation in government and corporate business; cumulative voting; double elections—one to nominate, the other to confirm; the abrogation of caucuses and conventions; appointment of judges and State officers by the governors, with consent of the Senate, or an election by joint session of the legislature; the limitation of time out of office for re-election, and the election of sheriffs, constables, police, assessors by taxpayers having more than $250. Mr. Seaman is opposed to restricting the electoral vote to the number of Congressional districts, as he thinks it would defeat the very objects of civilization; for, if that were the case, the American party, for instance, would have no chance with the Frenchman. He asserts that political parties should be abolished, as they have intelligence to judge political questions, and wisdom to elect the best men.

STATE NEWS.

On Sunday last an English miner, named Jo eph Williams, living in the township of Ship, Blair county, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The corner-stone of new Masonic Hall was laid in Waynesburg, Greene county, on Tuesday, with appropriate ceremonies.

Peter Cummings, John Hasson, and Frank Kean got into an altercation at the Indian Queen Hotel, Chambersburg, on Saturday, when Hasson picked up a brick and threw it at Cummings, striking him on the back of the head and felling him to the ground. Cummings is now lying in a very critical state, Hasson and Kean have been committed to jail, to await the result of Cummings' injuries. A bridle of whiskey was at the bottom of the matter.

A Chester county correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* makes the following singular statement: A young man, of Irish descent, John Maloney by name, seventeen years of age, living near by, who has never been known to speak a word in the presence of a stranger, though he has the full faculty of speech, and can talk in his family as well as other persons. He has been sent to school, but his bashfulness, or dread of punishment could induce him to speak. He will play with games for hours with other boys without saying a word. If he is working in a field with others and a stranger is by he will make no sound to stop his horses, but allow them to go on till they stop of their own accord. A few days ago a traveler, passing where he was ploughing, called to him in the usual way. Receiving no response, and thinking him dull of hearing, he walked on towards him, repeating his inquiries. John allowed him to come as near as he thought safe, when he stopped the horses and dropped the lines of the plowing wood, leaving the traveler to meditate on the eccentricities of human nature, and did his way as best he could.

A gentleman in Middletown recently was awakened by something pulling at his hair, and on reaching to the spot caught a large rat, which he dispatched by wringing its neck. The head of a man, in the shape of a mouse, is mounting the body of a large rat, and the material with which to make his nest comfortable.

James Follett, who lived about four miles from Corry, committed suicide on Tuesday by hanging himself in his barn.

On Tuesday last, at President, Venango county, a young lady named Mimm, while attempting to start a fire by pouring oil in the stove, was severely injured by the explosion of the can, that she died the following day. Another was badly burned, but daily resort to this means of starting fires.

Atchison Ritchey, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Mercersburg, died suddenly about four o'clock on Monday morning last, after an illness of only a few hours.

A clerk in an Erie hotel has a magnificent scheme in view. It is a circular hotel, to rest on a pivot like a locomotive turn table. The object is to give every guest a "front room," (that being an abbreviation of "front room") by assigning guests to the places then in front and turning them to the rear upon the advent of others.

On Sunday last, at White Oaks, Forest county, a young man attempted to drown himself, nearly becoming the victim of the drowned here and the practice predicated upon it, he advocates minority representation in government and corporate business; cumulative voting; double elections—one to nominate, the other to confirm; the abrogation of caucuses and conventions; appointment of judges and State officers by the governors, with consent of the Senate, or an election by joint session of the legislature; the limitation of time out of office for re-election, and the election of sheriffs, constables, police, assessors by taxpayers having more than $250. Mr. Seaman is opposed to restricting the electoral vote to the number of Congressional districts, as he thinks it would defeat the very objects of civilization; for, if that were the case, the American party, for instance, would have no chance with the Frenchman. He asserts that political parties should be abolished, as they have intelligence to judge political questions, and wisdom to elect the best men.

STATE POLITICS.

The Convention of Republicans from minority counties met at the Girard House in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Seventeen counties were represented. A number of letters were read from absent members of the State Committee, all of which expressed the warmest approbation of the object of the Convention. Speeches were made favoring the cumulative plan of voting. A committee of five was appointed, with E. J. Moore, of Allentown, as chairman, to issue a call for a Convention to be held at Reading, on the 31st of August next. The call will be issued in a few days.

The Mifflin county Republican Committee will meet to-day to fix the time of the County Convention.

The Republican Convention of Clearfield county, Messrs. W. J. Hemphill, John S. Radebaugh and Daniel Faust were appointed Conferees, with instructions to support Hon. G. W. Scofield for re-nomination.

A BOSTON letter says: The leather dealers and shoe manufacturers of the State have officially denied the statement in a correspondence in a New York paper, that they have determined to declare every thing in their power to prevent the experiment of co-operation from having a fair trial; but, on the contrary, that they have a strong sympathy with those who desire to see co-operative shoe societies. The manufacturers say if the Crispins could have two years co-operative experience they would be glad to work at piece work at remunerative wages. It requires brains to carry on large shoe manufactories, and these brains, figuratively speaking, the Crispins have't got, if we may except the half dozen leaders of the organization, who want political office more than anything else.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The New and Old Rates Compared.

We give below the rates of duty on imported goods imposed by the law which has just passed Congress, embracing the decision of the Conference Committee of both Houses. The table is arranged alphabetically, and the rates formerly imposed are placed side by side with the new rates. All articles not named in the following table will pay the same duty as heretofore:

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Absinthe, per proof gallon	$7 50	$7 50
Acid, arsenious, crude	25 cts. per lb.	free.
Acids, nitric, not chemically pure	10 per cent.	free.
Acid, muriatic	10 per cent.	free.
Acid, picric		free.
Acid, nitro-picric		free.
Archill, in the weed or lump	10 per cent.	free.
Archill, in the leaf, and bark	10 per cent.	free.
Agaric	10 per cent.	free.
Alabaster, manufactures for libraries, &c., and not for sale		free.
Alabaster, manufactures or articles of ornament, not otherwise provided for	25 per cent.	free.
Alkanet root	20 per cent.	free.
Alkekengi	20 per cent.	free.
Aloes, socotrine, barbadoes, or hepatic	6 cts. per lb.	free.
Aluminium, and its alloys, manufactures of		45 per cent.
Alloy of nickel with copper per lb.		
Amber, gum	20 per cent.	20 cents.
Ambrine	20 per cent.	free.
Ammonia, crude	20 per cent.	free.
Analine dyes and colors not specifically named or known	45 per lb. & 35 p ct.	50c. p lb. & 35 p c.
Anchovies, pre ared in oil of		free.
Aniline oil, crude		free.
Animals, living, for breeding purposes, from beyond the seas, on proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury	20 per cent.	free.
Animals with harness and tackle owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their families, in actual use for the purposes of such immigration	20 per cent.	free.
Animals, brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for exhibition or competition for prizes		free.
Animal manures		free.
Animal oil, n. s. per gallon	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Annatto seed	20 per cent.	free.
Annatto, ore of, or crude		free.
Anthracite, per ton of 2,240 lbs.	75 cents.	75 cents.
Antimony, crude	10 per cent.	free.
Antimony, regulus of	20 per cent.	free.
Antimony, sulphuret of	10 per cent.	free.
Apparatus, manufactures or articles of, for philosophical purposes	45 per cent.	45 per cent.
Argols, crude	6 cents per lb.	6 cents.
Arrack, per proof gallon	$2 50.	$2.
Arrowroot	20 per cent.	free.
Arsenious acid	25 cents per lb.	free.
Art works of, production of American artists		free.
Articles imported expressly for museums, or for presentation to National Institutions, or to any State, or to any Municipal Corporation		free.
Art works of, production of American artists		free.
Articles imported expressly for use of the United States, when purchased in the same condition as exported		free.
Asbestos, not manufactured	25 per cent.	free.
Australian gum	20 per cent.	free.
Asphaltum, unmanufactured	20 per cent.	free.
Bananas	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Barbary gum	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, quilla	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, Peruvian	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, Lima	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, calisaya	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, cinchona	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, cascarilla alba	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, pomegranate	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, cascarilla	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, all, not otherwise provided for	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
Baryta, ore of	10 and 20 per cent.	free.
Baryta, sulphate of, crude		free.
Beef, root mates		free.
Bergamot, oil of, and leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Bells, broken, fit only to remanufacture		free.
Bell metal, broken, fit only to remanufacture		free.
Benzole, gum	10 cents per lb.	free.
Berries, for dyeing	10 per cent.	free.
Bitter apple	10 cents per lb.	free.
Blacking	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Boards, for manufacture of pasteboard and refining		free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured		free.
Bones, ground and calcined		free.
Books, which have been printed more than 20 years	25 per cent.	free.
Books, maps, &c., printed more than 20 years	25 per cent.	free.
Brimstone, crude	$6 per ton.	free.
Bristles	20 per cent.	free.
Bronze, casts of, for libraries, &c., and not for sale		free.
Brushes, not otherwise provided for	30 cents per lb.	30 cents.
Building stone, except marble	20 per cent.	$1 50 per ton
Burr stones in blocks rough or unmanufactured		free.
Burr stones, not bound up into mill stones		free.
Buttons, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Buttons, of worsted, or goat's hair, worsted, or goat's hair	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cabinet ware	30 per cent.	30 cents.
Cadmia fornacum	20 per cent.	free.
Cantharides	20 per cent.	free.
Caraway seeds	20 per cent.	free.
Cards, containing acids, subject to same duty as if simple	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cardamon seeds	35 cts. per lb.	35 cents.
Carpets, not manufactured	10 per cent.	free.
Cascarilla bark	20 per cent.	free.
Cassia buds, or clove	20 cents.	20 cents.
Cassia, ground, per lb.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Cassia vera	20 cents.	10 cents.
Cassia, or Canada	20 per cent.	free.
Castor oil	20 per cent.	free.
Catechu	20 per cent.	free.
Casts, for libraries, ornaments, &c., and not for sale	according to material.	free.
Catgut, unmanufactured	10 per cent.	free.
Cayenne pepper	20 per cent.	20 cents.
Chalk, unmanufactured		free.
Champagne	$10 per ton.	free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, per dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one half pint	$6.	
Champagne, per dozen bottles, containing more than one quart, and not more than one half pint	$3.	
Champagne, per dozen bottles, containing each half pint or less	$1 50.	
Champagne, in bottles containing each more than one quart, in addition to above duties, for each quart or fraction of a quart per bottle	$1.	
Chemicals, not specially enumerated	20 per cent.	free.
Chicory, roasted	5 cents.	5 cents.
Chicory, green	5 cents.	5 cents.
Chinese

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY EVENING, July 15.

The startling intelligence received by telegraph that war had been declared by France against Prussia, and that the troops of the belligerents were actually on the march, created quite an excitement in our monetary circles.

—The stock market was wildly excited and has got undergone such a depression since September last, the declines ranging from ½ to 4½ per cent. At 10:30 A. M. the market opened with a decline of from ½ to ¾ from the closing quotations of last evening, New York Central, Lake Shore and the St. Pauls leading the way. At 11:30 there was some disposition to sell and a heavy feeling prevailed resulting in a market decline from the opening sales. Cleveland and Pittsburgh showed a falling off of 2 per cent. from yesterday's prices; Reading 1 from the opening quotations; Rock Island, Toledo and Wabash common 1¾ from yesterday's closing prices, preferred 2 per cent. The rest of the stocks showed a decline ranging from ½ to ¾. At 3:40 P. M. there was a further decline from the previous quotations. Among those most noticeable were New York Central, a decline of 1 per cent.; Reading, 4¼; Harlem, 2½; Lake Shore, 1½; Rock Island, 2¼; St. Paul common, 2; Toledo and Wabash common, 2¾.

July 15—2:30 P. M.—This board there was quite an advance in prices: New York Central advanced ¾; Scrip, ¼; Reading, 1¼; Lake Shore, ½; Rock Island, ¾; Pacific Mail, ½.

At 3:30 P. M. the inquiry and advancing: New York Central Scrip advanced ¾ from the quotations of 2:30 P. M.; Reading, ¾; Chicago and Northwestern common, ¾; preferred ½; Rock Island, ½; St. Paul, ¾; preferred ¾; Pacific Mail, ¾.

At 4:30 P. M. the market was again weak, showing a decline of ¼ to ¾.

The gold market, as well as stocks, has been feverishly excited. It opened firm and steady at 114¾, with an advance of 1¾ from the closing quotations of last evening. At 12:30 P. M. it fell back to 114¼, at 1:30 P. M. it advanced to 115¾, on the intelligence of the war being declared. At 2:30 P. M. it stood at 115¾. At 3:30 it suddenly fell back to 115. At 4:30 it advanced to 115½.

The bond market opened weak with a decline of from ¼ to 1¾ from the closing quotations of last evening. At 2:30 P. M. it was still lower, the reaching the low figure of 108, the rest of the Governments falling from ¾ to 1 per cent.

The New York *World* of Thursday says: Some unscrupulous operators have commenced the same game in Virginia registered bonds which has been played in the new Tennessees bonds, in order to induce *bona-fide* holders and speculators to sell at the present low quotations. To-day they had some "washed sales" and quotations reflected the effect, bringing it below the market. Virginia registered bonds are of the same value to investors as the coupons. In October the Virginia Legislature will pass a bill giving the option to convert into coupons and to make transfers in New York.

—The *Herald*, in reference to the recent Government sale of gold, says that at noon bids were opened for the million of gold ordered to be sold for the account of the Sinking Fund. The total amount bid for was $2,725,000, at prices ranging from 114@112.26. Inasmuch as the latter figure was bid for the whole amount in one lot by a prominent German banking house, the Government had little difficulty in making the award, while the brokers generally, interpreting the purchase as an index of renewed trouble in Europe, started on a run for the Gold Room again, where the price advanced almost immediately to 115¾. From this point it declined to 112 as soon as it was agreed that the first reports of news that the alarm had been too sudden. Later in the afternoon the telegrams from Europe repeated that the question had assumed an entirely new phase, owing to the probability that Prussia would demand an apology from France for the overbearing manner in which Napoleon had made demands upon King William for an explanation regarding the nomination of Prince Leopold. The consequence was a gradual rise in gold to 112¾ at which it closed strong this evening. Although minor influences had been lost sight of in the overshadowing interest of the war news, it is not the less certain that the early decline in gold to 112 was assisted by the reported total failure of the harvests in France, about which the cable was industriously engaged a few weeks ago. It will be remembered that a short crop occurred in England and was reported to have terminated the panic there in 1866. That the fact seems to have been very successfully used by the speculators in breadstuffs, for it has led to a suspension of the orders sent here to ship grain. Meantime the drought really continued, the English aborn not extending to the Continent, and the speculators have been quietly buying at the lower prices, which followed the report that the drought was over.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of the principal bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	109½	114	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	109½	109	109
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109	109½	109½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	114½	114½	115½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. Kennedy's, 80 Fourth Avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 15, 1870.	10:30, A. M.	11:30, A. M.	1:30, P. M.	2:30, P. M.	3:30, P. M.	4:30, P. M.
N. Y. Central	96½	96½	96¾	96	96	95½
N. Y. Central Scrip	95½	96	96	95½	96	96
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Harlem	126¾	126¾	126	126	126	126
Michigan Cent'l.	99	99	98½	98½	98½	98½
Lake Shore	99	99¾	97½	98¾	98¾	98½
Illinois Cent'l.		126	126			
Cleve. & Pitts.		89¾	89¾			
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	81¾	82¾	82¾
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Fort Wayne	95	94				
Ohio and Miss.	30	30				
Pacific Mail	49¾	50	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Adams Express	67	67				
Wells Fargo	44	44				
American	56	56				
United States	24	24				
Gold	114¾	114¾	115¾	115¼	115	115½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Ad.	Ded.
N. Y. Central	97	95½		1½
N. Y. Centralscrip	95½	96	½	
Erie	22¾	22¾		
Harlem	128	126		2
Reading	101½	97½		4¼
Illinois Central	128	127½		½
Cleve. and Pitts.	107½	105½		2
Northwestern	82¾	82¾	¾	
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾		
Rock Island	97½	97½		
St. Paul	69¾	69¾		
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾		
Fort Wayne	95	94		1
Ohio and Miss.	30	30		
Pacific Mail	49¾	50¼	½	
Adams Express	67	67		
Wells Fargo	44	44		
American	56	56		
United States	24	24		
Gold	114¾	115½	¾	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand. We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ¾ M	$60 00
Second Common	50 00
Third Common	40 00
Sheeting	18 00
Bridge Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ¾ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	45 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	45 00
Shelving on one side	40 00
Ceiling and drop v-matched boarding	45 00
Moulded weatherboarding	50 00
Moulded base boards	40 00
Hadfield's patent planed	55 00
Hadfield's patent tongued	50 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	35 00
Cash and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, Shingle, sawed	$ 7 25
No. 2, Shingle, sawed	6 00
No. 1, Shingle, shaved	6 00
No. 2, Shingle, shaved	4 50
Lath	4 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I. C. charcoal	$11 00@11 25
I.C. coke	10 00@10 25
Bowling plates	10 50@10 75
Bar Tin ⅌ lb	40 c
Grain ⅌ lb	40 c
Sheet Zinc	12½c
Ingot Copper	30 c
Antimony	25 c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, July 15, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS—Since our last report there has been few changes worthy of notice, and previous figures might be safely given for the present state of the market. For the season, business, in all its varied branches may be quoted as fair, and sellers and buyers, as a general thing, are content with the present situation and future prospects. The European war bubble has busted, hurting nobody, except, perhaps, the speculators who hoped to reap golden harvests from the inevitable derangements in trade and commerce, which would follow close upon the inauguration of an European war, whether about the crown of Spain, or from any other cause. Happily wise counsels have prevailed, and for the present, at least, war with all its horrors and attendant trade of evils, is averted.

From every point the accounts of the harvest are cheering. The weather has been propitious for gathering the crops, and in a brief space of time they will all be safely put away. In addition to wheat, rye, barley and oats the corn crop is very promising, whilst hay will be abundant, and of excellent quality. If the "rust" and other contingencies do not effect the potato crop to any great extent, it will prove abundant.

Flour—The mills and leading houses are amply supplied, and while prices remain unchanged, there is a fair trade, mostly, however, for the wants of the home trade.

Groceries are very firm, with an active trade for the season, the retail stocks are improved, is scarcely maintained, and the tendency would seem to be downward.

The vegetable market is well supplied with such vegetables as are in season, and prices are comparatively moderate.

Since the above was written advices from Europe are more unfavorable, and if changing the aspect of affairs. From them it appears that hostilities have already occured between France and Prussia, and that President Grant has ordered an extra session of Congress on account of affairs in Europe. We shall see what we shall see.

Below we give the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted, as follows:

RYE FLOUR—The market is unchanged with a fair trade demand. The mills report sales at Rochester at $5 50, and in sacks at $5 25.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c ⅌ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ⅌ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

FISH—There is a moderate demand to meet the wants of the local trade. There is a good supply and sales made at previous quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 at $20@22 ⅌ barrel; No. 2 quiet at $16, No. 3 large at $13, medium $12, in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $5, No. 2 $4 50, No. 3 $4. Lake herring $4 for White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 9@9½ ⅌ lb.

BACON—The market was steady and unchanged, with a fair business doing. The previous advance was maintained. The receipts since our last were 1,438 pieces bacon and 155 tierces hams. We continue to quote: Sugar plain shoulders at 14c; canvassed sugar cured hams at 20c; canvassed shoulders, 17c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@23c; plain, 20c; dried beef sets, 18c; dried in buckets and kegs, Mess Pork $30 50 ⅌ barrel, in 200 lb sacks, Hadgett's St. Louis is selling at $7 50@8 00 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues steady and unchanged. The following are the receipts since our last: Oats, 871 sacks; corn, 1,000 bushels; 250 sacks; wheat, 899 sacks; corn; 17 sacks. Wheat may still be denominated the store rates ranging as follows: Fancy $1 50 ⅌ bush; No 1 $1 50; No 2 $1 00; No 3 $1 50; common $1 00@1 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 16c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

FEED—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ⅌ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings, $1 60 ⅌ cwt.

COOPERAGE—The market was weak, but the prices are no lower. The nominal rates are $1 90@2 05 for round lots.

SAUSAGE—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at 87 cts.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter are not large, but the market is fairly supplied. There is not after on yesterday's figures, which were:

CHEARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 11½@12c. A coffee 12½; B coffee 13½; Orleans 13½@12c for tubs; Hasfords 13½ New York.

MOLASSES—Sales Cienfuegos at 40@45c; Porto Rico 60@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Ivavenyer & Elder's, or H. & K. scarce at 55@60c; Golden Drip, 50@55c; drips, 45c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 35, 40@45c ⅌ gal.

COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20½@21c; choice 22½c; fancy, 24@25c; Java 27½c.

TEA—There is fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 25; Imperial $1 00@1 25; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 37½ ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@90c.

POTATOES—There is still a small supply of old potatoes on the market, but not enough to bring freely, being rather in excess of the demand. Small quantity of sales of new are made at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bush.

POTATOES—The question has caused a decline in prices. Sales were made from coop at 60@65c⅌ bush; in bags 70@75c.

TOMATOES—The supply is increasing, and prices are tending downwards. Limited sales were made at $1 ⅌ bushel. From what we hear these grown at home brought $2 50@4 50 ⅌ bush.

TALLOW—The market is active, sales 27,000 cases at 7½c; City rendered 8½@9c; Country 8c.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—Sales Leroy Seaman at 16c; Ohio factory 15c; Goshen 15½@16c; Hamburg 12@13c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Sales Banner, ½ lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ¼ lb cans $1 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HONEY COMB—We are in receipt of a few. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made from store at 18@20c ⅌ lb.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½ ⅌ lb.

FISH—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices unchanged, sales are made at 80@85c ⅌ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

FRUITS—Sales prunes 12½c; currants 12½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ⅌ pound.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅌ doz $1 00; do No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 50.

HAY—The receipts are light, and there is an improvement in the demand, while prices rule upward tendency. Sales of new are made at $10, $12 and $13; old $14, $16 and $20 per ton.

SPICES—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 25 ⅌ bush. Timothy and clover seed unchanged. Sales reported at $1 00@1 25 ⅌ bush.

EGGS—The market is steady, with a good demand for home purposes and some inquiry for exports. The current rates were 20@22c ⅌ doz.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. Inquire on Wharfboat, for No. 1 extra were $1 20@1 25; No. 2 $0c ⅌ gallon.

PEPPER—Sales Singapore at 20c; Cayenne 25c; Pimento 12½c; Cloves 40c; Cassia 22c; Ginger 18c; Nutmegs $1 10@1 20 ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet and firm, and sales are made at previous quotations: Crude in bbls 15½@16c; refined 25½@26c; in bbls 30½@31c; naphtha 60@62c; benzine 30@32c ⅌ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

Business—There was more inquiry for crude oil during the forenoon. A number of lots were disposed of at a shade below yesterday's prices. Later in the day buyers were very cautious and were not inclined to operate. The advantages of the market was on the side of buyers, who did not seem very anxious to invest.

CRUDE.

The market was a weak one. Prices continue to rule low without any prospect of an improvement. The ruling rates were: Spot or July, 11¾c; future deliveries were not wanted.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, S. O., August		11¾c
1,000 bbls, S. O., August		11¾c
2,000 bbls, S. O., August		11¾c
2,000 bbls, S. O., August		11¾c
1,000 bbls, July		11c

REFINED.

The market was just in that condition that correct figures were not to be obtained. The announcement of Lostilities between France and Prussia was calculated to depress the market. Prices may be set down as very unsettled. A sale of 1,000 bbls. was reported in the forenoon for July delivery at 27½c. Later in the day there was no buyer for the same delivery at 27c. Later still there were no buyers at 26¾c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—The *Herald* says: The market was moderately active to-day; and transactions were reported, aggregating to about 8,000 bbls, upon the upper creek, at prices not differing essentially from those of the day previous. Sales:

1,000 bbls lower creek	$1 00
500 bbls upper creek	4 00
10,000 bbls upper creek	4 00
10,000 bbls lower creek	4 00
800 bbls upper creek	4 00
500 bbls upper creek	4 00
2,500 bbls upper creek	3 95
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 20
500 bbls lower creek	4 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 10
250 bbls Rouseville	4 15

NEW YORK, July 15.—Closing on the Liberal Market rather easier with moderate inquiry; crude in bulk 14½@14½c; refined in barrels 27c, for July delivery at 27½c; 500 bbls sold at 27½c; 500 bbls do for August on private terms, and 1,000 bbls do for September at 27½@27¾c; 1,000 bbls S. W. for July at 27½c, and 4,000 bbls do for September and October at 27½@27¾c.

SHAMBURG, July 15.—Market quiet; $1 90 on train; $1 60@1 70 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—Market moderately active; $3 90@4 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, July 15—Market slightly weaker; $4 15 on lower creek, and $4 45 at Oil City.

ROUSEVILLE, July 15—Market quiet; offering for 27½c; asking $4 20@4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 15—Market quiet and not much doing; sales at $4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Market weak; P. L. & Co. W. 29½c; S. W. 27½c. Crude 13½c; 11½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 15.—Market quiet but steady, with unchanged prices; $3 65@3 75.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, July 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing; nominally $4 20 on lower creek; $4 50 here.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 15.—Market quiet; buyers at $4 15; sellers at $4 20.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 15.—Market very quiet at $3 60@3 70. Weather clear and pleasant.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—The market is weak, with sales of 20,000 bbls on upper creek at $4 20 and 3,000 bbls on lower creek at $4 15@4 20. Weather clear and warm.

HOLLAND'S LANDING—Market quiet and dull at $4 15 bid, and $4 20 asked; very little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Market weak; July 27½c; August, 27½c; September, 27½c; October, 27½c. Nothing doing.

NEW YORK, July 15.—market weak. Crude in bulk at 14½c; refined in bbls July at 27½c; August at 27½c. Pipeage—No engagements.

Corrected daily by Lockhart, Frew & Co., Pittsburgh.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.			
RECEIVERS.	bbls.	SHIPPERS.	bbls.
Commo Refinery	398	Lockhart, Frew & Co	286
Excelsior Oil Co	74	Lockhart, Frew & Co	224
Excelsior Oil Co	74	E. Jones & Co	100
Tack Bros	74	D. O. Shaver, (tub)	29
Frew, Phillips & Son	222		
Total			1,187

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 15, 1870.

The extreme heat of the last fortnight, in connection with the curtailed operations of the iron mills, consequent to midsummer, has produced a marked falling off in the demand for such stock for immediate delivery.

The heat during the past week has been extreme, in some instances compelling furnaces to stop off for the balance of the week. From this cause, proprietors in several instances have been induced to anticipate by some days their usual time of midsummer stoppage for settlements and repairs. The effect of this will be, however, will have brought to a close the current blast of the mills generally. The aggregate volume of the business will fall but little short of any month of the corresponding months of last year, but the profits are very much reduced, both to the producers and consumers of raw iron.

Increasing inquiries are making for raw irons generally for future deliveries. This is especially true of standard forge descriptions, and indications are that there is fairly a demand that will hence forth be realized in anticipation of a resumption of operations of the mills preparatory to fall trade, which has proven to be large. Whilst stocks of raw irons here and at the sources of production tributary to this market are unquestionably ample to any probable early demand, they are not as large as many estimate, and the general tone of feeling indicates clearly that we have passed the period of greatest depression in prices of raw irons for the present season.

As before remarked, the actual sales of the week were not large, but numerous negotiations are pending, which will result in fair closing sales.

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons medium gray forge, at furnace	$28 00—5 mos
300 tons cool white at furnace	29 00—4 mos
100 tons medium gray from yard	30 00—4 mos
600 tons open gray to arrive	30 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	31 00—4 mos
100 tons standing gray forge	30 00—4 mos
500 tons medium gray forge	30 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

350 tons clear white mottled forge	$26 50—4 mos.
450 tons white and mottled red short	27 00—6 mos
275 tons close foundry to arrive	30 00—4 mos
100 tons close grey	29 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—cash
60 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	33 00—4 mos
60 tons No. 1 foundry	33 25—cash
60 tons No. 1 foundry	33 25—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry, Bushong, at Reading	31 00—4 mos
75 tons No. 1 foundry, Temple	31 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 B. foundry, Temple	private t'm

Blooms.

20 tons extra No. 1 Juniata ..... $90 00—cash

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	1	Evenson & Preston, &c. 1
Hallman & H.	2	Bryan & Caughey, &c. 2
Loomis & Col'ord, &c.	3	McIntosh, H. & Co. &c. 3
Total		12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shem, Smyth & Co. &c.	1	McKnight, P. & Co. &c.	4
Schoenberger, R. & Co. &c.	6	Reese, Graff & Bull, &c.	4
Union Iron Mills, &c.	4	Union Iron Mills, &c.	4
Total			27

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. W. Painter, metal	2	R. Winter, &c.	3
Jos. Moorhead, metal	2	Hallman & H. &c.	6
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

William Smith, &c.	1	McKnight & Co. &c.	1
Total			2

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 15, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@3
Horse shoe	4½
Hoop Band	4 @4½
Hoop and Light Band	4½@5
Round and Square	3½@3½
Oval	3½@3½
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @4½
Roller Iron	3½@3½
Tank Iron	4½@5

All sizes over 28 in. wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	3½@3 4½
T Rails, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	3½@3 4½
Nail Rods	4 @4½
Coal Screen Iron	4½@5

Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	American.	Charcl.	Juniata.
" 18 to 20	5½	6½	6½
" 21 to 26	5½	6½	6½
" 27	5½	6½	6½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d	4 25
6d and 7d	4 50
4d and 5d	5 00
3d	5 75
2d fine	7 75
3d fine	7 75
Clinch	5 00
Cut spikes	5 25
Cut Boat spikes	4 50

Barrel Nails—5 in, $7 50; 4 in, $7 00; 3½ in, $6 25; 3 in, $6 00; 2½ in, $5 50; 2 in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—20c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d, 50c 3d.

Finishing Nails—5½c, 6c 50; 7, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ⅌ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, Philadelphia Clearing House Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	12½c
Fancy grands from	7 @11c
White leaddry (strictly pure) in Kegs	12 @13c
Orange Mineral	18 @20c
Pure Red Lead	9 @10c
Painters' Red Lead	10 @12c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Imported Zinc, ground in oil	10 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	10 c
Pine Paint, ground in oil	8 @12c
Putty	4½ @5½c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ¾ to 2 inches	12c
Cast spring steel	20c
German spring steel	18c
Blister steel	10 @10c
Cast plow steel	11c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.		*Oil.*	
Acetic ⅌ lb	25 @ 25	Bergamont ⅌ lb	4 @ 4
Citric ⅌ lb	1 @ 1	Castor ⅌ lb	2 @ 2
Oxalic ⅌ lb	25 @ 25	Lemon ⅌ lb	4 @ 4
Tartaric ⅌ lb	75 @ 75	Cloves ⅌ lb	2 @ 2
Alcohol gal	2 @ 2	*Oil.*	
Alum.		Cod liver gal	2 @ 2
Cape ⅌ lb	6 @ 6	Lemon ⅌ lb	4 @ 4
Roch ⅌ lb	6 @ 6	Lard c	1 @ 1
Am. Carb ⅌ lb	2 @ 2	Linseed gal	1 @ 1
Ammonia ⅌ lb	12 @ 14	Linseed gal	1 @ 1
Asafœtida ⅌ lb	50 @ 50	Neats f gal	1 @ 1
Ashes Pot ⅌ lb	5½ @ 6	Olive gal	1 @ 1
Pearl ⅌ lb	4½@5	—quarts doz	7 @ 7
Bal. Copa ⅌ lb	1 @ 1	—pints doz	4 @ 4
Bay Rum gal	4 @ 4	Origan ⅌ lb	2 @ 2
Bark.		Peppert ⅌ lb	4 @ 4
Cinchona ⅌ lb	20 @ 22	Rosemary ⅌ lb	1 @ 1
Cinch'n'd ⅌	1 @ 1	Sassafras ⅌ lb	2 @ 2
Pale ⅌ lb	60 @ 65	Sperm gal	2 @ 2
Yellow ⅌ lb	50 @ 60	Tanners gal	85 @ 90
Bleach Lime.		Whale gal	90 @ 1 00
American ⅌ lb	5 @ 6	Winter's gal	1 @ 1
Best Imp ⅌ lb	13 @ 15	Opium ⅌ lb	12 @ 12
Gum Arabic ⅌ lb	65 @ 75	Sulphur ⅌ lb	4 @ 4
Iodine ⅌ lb	4 @ 4	Pt Paris bbl	4 00 @ 5 00
Iodide ⅌ lb	4 @ 4	*Potass.*	
Jalap ⅌ lb	50 @ 50	Bi-chrom ⅌	7 @ 8
Manna ⅌ lb	50 @ 50	Bi-carb ⅌ lb	4½@5
Morphine ⅌ oz	2 @ 2	Iodide ⅌ lb	4 00 @ 4 25
Nux Vom ⅌ lb	25 @ 25	Prus Yel ⅌ lb	30 @ 35
Quinine ⅌ oz	50 @ 50	Red ⅌ lb	80 @ 90
Rhubarb ⅌ lb	75 @ 75	Putty ⅌ lb	4½@5
Sarsaparilla ⅌ lb	25 @ 25	Quin sulp oz	2 @ 2
Senna ⅌ lb	25 @ 25	Rochelle ⅌ lb	35 @ 35
Soda Ash ⅌ lb	3½@4	Saltpetre ⅌ lb	12 @ 12
Sal Ammo ⅌ lb	14 @ 15	Soda ⅌ lb	3 @ 3
Epsom ⅌ lb	3 @ 3	Sulphate ⅌ lb	2½@3
Glauber ⅌ lb	3 @ 3	Seed.	
Nitre ⅌ lb	12 @ 12	Anise ⅌ lb	8 @ 9
Shellac ⅌ lb	45 @ 45	Hemp ⅌ lb	6 @ 6
Vitriol blue ⅌ lb	8 @ 8	Cardamin ⅌ lb	60 @ 65
Vitriol white ⅌ lb	8 @ 8	Coriander ⅌ lb	15 @ 15
Vitriol green ⅌ lb	4 @ 4	Canary ⅌ lb	4 @ 4
Turpentine ⅌ gal	50 @ 50	Cardamin ⅌ lb	60 @ 65
Varnish No 1	1 @ 1	Flax ⅌ bush	2 25 @ 2 25
Varnish No 2	1 @ 1	Mustard ⅌ lb	20 @ 20
Varnish No 3	1 @ 1	Rape ⅌ lb	6 @ 6
Varnish No 4	1 @ 1	Timothy ⅌ bush	2 @ 2
Varnish No 5	1 @ 1	Worm ⅌ lb	60 @ 65
Varnish No 6	1 @ 1	Spirits.	
Varnish No 7	1 @ 1	Alcohol gal	2 @ 2
Varnish No 8	1 @ 1	Brandy gal	3 @ 3
Varnish No 9	1 @ 1	Gin gal	2 @ 2
Varnish No 10	1 @ 1	Rum gal	2 @ 2
Varnish No 11

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Tea and Cheese—T. C. Jenkins.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Cutlery—Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.
Situation Wanted—A. G. S. Packer.
Petition for Patent—Saml. S. Fisher.
Bankrupt Notice—S. C. McCandless.
Fifty Dollars Reward—J. R. Oxley.
Allegheny Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.
Agent Wanted—E. R. Hall.
Property for Sale—Pearl Mill.
Broom Maker Wanted—Jas. Conner.
Proposals—J. W. Patterson.
Notice—Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway.
Engine for Sale—98 Fifth ave., or 34 Penn street.
Notice—Wm. L. Jennison.
Ponies for Sale—Port Pitt Banking Co.
Trotting Match—Oil City Park.
Bargains—Ivans' Department Store.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan, List & Co.
Books for Sale—J. W. Pittock.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Kier & Co.
Best Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Commercial Saloon—John L. Backalew.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—J. S. Hollinger & Co.
Tobaccos and Segars—A. S. Gilmore.
Trunks—Jos. Liebler.
Bargains—39 Fifth avenue.
Models, Drug Store—M. J. McGann.
Metropolitan Hotel—Simeon Leland & Co.
Torpedoes—Reymer & Bros.
Ladies' Seminary, Monongahela—Rev. Wm. Somerville—Re-opens September 20.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
English Crackers—Reymer & Bros.
Superior Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Halford's Sauce—Reymer & Bros.
Fire Crackers—Reymer & Bros.
Proposals—J. C. Lewis.
Cream Candies and Taffies—Geo. Beaven.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
For the Teeth—Spondenti.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Pure White Lead—Harris, Chambers & Co.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gallon's.
Vermifuge—R. A. Fahnestock.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Aladdin Oil Works for Sale—Robt. McKnight.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Fire Brick and Clay—Hartman & Ecker.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Spalding's Glue.
Kenwood Boarding School—Chas. Jacobus, A. M.
Explosions Avoided—Gray & Logan.
Axle and Chain Crackers—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Iron City College—Smith & Cowley.
Pocket Cornelbelt—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
First Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. Geo. P. Hays.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. T. Garrette.
Summer Boarding—Rev. R. T. Taylor.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmatchable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and unclaimed by subscribers. Parties writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bolster, F., Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Bohn, John R., Hollidaysburg, Pa.	3
Blen, Isaac N., New York	3
Conrad, Mrs. E. J. Newry, Pa.	3
Furbash, Philip, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Frurer & Skinner, Atlanta, Ill.	3
Israel, Mrs. C. H., Huntingdon, Pa.	3
Jewett, H. J., Columbus, O.	3
McArdle, John, McConnaca, O.	3
Spier, B. W., Nashville, Tenn.	3
Vail, H. F., New York	3
Wallace, Mrs., Tarentum, Pa.	3

Those who do not dine at home will do well to take their meals at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

FINED.—John Little and George Robinson were before Mayor Brush yesterday for resisting a prisoner from officer Joseph Chambers. They paid fines of $10 each.

HOTEL EXTENSION.—Col. Phillips, owner of the buildings corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue, is having the same remodeled inside, to suit the convenience of the Merchants' Hotel.

CONFESSED.—James Little confessed to the Mayor yesterday that he was a vagrant, and the Mayor gave him a place on the retired list for the ensuing thirty days. Send to prison: Claremont, Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

ROBBED.—Thursday night Le Grande Rowe, took a nap on the train coming from Allianse to Pittsburgh and when he awoke he found that his breast pocket had been cut and a wallet containing $45 stolen. Thief not arrested.

THE BRILLIANT, at No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, gives excellent dinners. Only forty cents a meal.

IMPROVING.—The little fellow, George Crossman, who fell over Bluff street on Thursday morning was considerably improved yesterday, and there is good prospects of his recovery, unless it should turn out that he has been internally injured.

BLUFF STREET.—Mayor Brush yesterday detailed officer James Mowartney, to patrol Bluff street, along its most dangerous portion, with instructions to keep children and others out of the gutter as they are apt to fall into it on top of the hill overlooking the Monongahela river.

Y. M. C. A.—A praise meeting to-night at 7½ o'clock; Sabbath evening, a prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms, Sixth and Penn streets; *open air* meeting, Penn and Eleventh streets, at 4½ o'clock. Sabbath afternoon Monday, at 12½ o'clock, a meeting to effect country Sabbath School organizations. All are invited to all our meetings.

IT is an institution prolific of good cheer and genuine hospitality. The "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

RELEASED.—Thomas Simpson, aged nineteen years, was before the Mayor yesterday morning, for having, on last evening previous, attempted to rob a man who lay asleep on a pile of barrels on the Monongahela wharf. The man he tried to rob did not appear, however, and he was released.

THE DOG LAW.—Yesterday the dog law, which provides that all canines running at large within the city limits, shall be securely muzzled between the 15th of July and 15th of September, went into effect, and we learn that Chief Hague will at once institute a crusade against all varieties of curs, with a view of exterminating several hundred. Owners of good curs should see that they are muzzled.

MEAN.—On Thursday afternoon some mean fellow stole eleven dollars from a woman who drives a dilapidated carriage, containing her crippled husband, about our streets, begging for sufficient to keep them during the ensuing winter. The thief was arrested and tried, but the case resulted in the discharge of the prisoner. Would that the real offender could be found.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—A little boy named George Harts, five years of age, whose parents reside on Butler, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, while playing in the yard in the rear of his father's house, yesterday afternoon, fell down from sun stroke. He was picked up by some persons who came to his assistance and taken to the house, where he was attended by Dr. Jacoby. He appeared better last evening, but his recovery is considered doubtful.

THE PURCELL FAMILY AGAIN.—A day or two since we noticed the committal to jail of William Purcell, for abusing his drunken wife. Thursday night word was brought to the Mayor's office that Mrs. Purcell was at home in her home on Pike street and was abusing the children—two infants. She was arrested and locked up, and yesterday afternoon sent to jail. She had previously refused to prosecute her husband and he was released. The children were sent to the Poor Farm.

PILLSBURY'S OPINION.—We commend the following remarks of General Pillsbury, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, to the attention of some of the Grand Jury, who would make the County Workhouse a political machine for party purposes, and its superintency a position for party favorites. "You see," continued the General, "no politics interfere here. Although I have always been a Democrat, I have permitted no appointments to be made through political favor. Our independence of political parties is the secret of success. The other prisons are run as political machines: if they get an efficient man they can't keep him, and every few years are completely upset.

Reported Insanity from Sunstroke.

Mr. John Carr, of this city, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, was some weeks ago prostrated in Pittsburgh by sunstroke. He was brought to this city with his mental faculties much impaired, and it is said he is in constant fear of receiving personal injury or assassination, even from his best friends. Yesterday afternoon, while thus affected, his neighbor, Jacob Campbell, attempted to pacify him, when Carr ran into the street, seized a stone and threw it at Campbell, striking him on the head and lacerating the scalp severely. Carr was soon afterward taken into custody by officers and conveyed to the hospital. His case seems almost identical with that of Mayor Swain, and the latter we noticed a week or two ago. Mr. Campbell's injury is not considered dangerous."

The Mandamus and the Equity Cases.

The Common Pleas Judges, it is announced, will deliver opinions to-day in the case of the city vs. Cochran, being an application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the City Treasurer to comply with the ordinance requiring him to deposit the city money on interest in the banks designated by Councils. It is said that Judge Sterrett will deliver the opinion, which will be concurred in by Judge Collier, and that Judge Shaw will render a dissenting opinion. It is generally understood that the decision will be in favor of the city, and against Mr. Cochran. What effect this will have on the equity case, to come before the District Court to-day, we cannot foretell. The City Treasurer has prepared an answer in the latter case, which will be presented to the Court, and the Finance Committee will also reply to the statements contained in the bill. The whole question seems now to be approaching solution.

First Class Investment.

We would call the attention of capitalists and all persons seeking desirable and safe investments for money to the advertisement in our columns of to-day of the books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway for the extension of the line from its present terminus in the city of Pittsburgh. The advantages of this line will be seen at a glance by any one carefully looking over this route. Starting from the present terminus in Pittsburgh, Penn postoffice, which is the great central point surrounded by the Custom House, the new City Hall and Court-house, and passing within a few squares of the Union depot, the line finds which the tide of travel is constantly going. Connecting directly with the Birmingham line, intersecting the "Citizen's" Penn avenue, the lines of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester at the Allegheny Diamond, thus affording the best facilities for reaching the northern limits of Allegheny City and giving the citizens of both cities the advantage of constant and direct communication with either market, choice of stores, &c., and carrying passengers directly to the beautiful parks of Allegheny city, Uniondale cemetery, and all points of special interest in that direction.

THOSE who do not dine at home will do well to take their meals at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

SOROSIS ON WATER.

The Female Regatta To-Day.

Description of the Contestants—Special Trains to Glenwood—The Scene to be Photographed—Public Opinion, Etc., Etc.

During the past week the female regatta, which is to take place at Glenwood Grove this afternoon, has been a constant topic of conversation throughout the city, and a great variety of opinions have been expressed concerning it. A large number of persons have visited the respective boat houses where the contestants are training, and every one who witnesses the skill which they have attained in the management of scull boats express surprise at the rapid progress made.

THE RACE.

A few weeks ago it was rumored in aquatic circles that a young lady in Pipetown, Miss Lottie McAllice, intended to enter the boating lists and possibly compete with some of the local carsmen of the city. The publication of the rumor brought forth a proposition from a South Side club to put forth a young lady to row a race with Miss McAllice. A number of propositions were made, and finally the Nonpareil club, who give a picnic to-day, brought the matter to a definite shape by offering a fine Model Drug Store to the fair rower in a one mile scull race, and three girls, Miss Lottie McAllice, Miss Mary Winalen, and Miss Annie Lew signified their intention of competing for the prize, and commenced practising in sculls.

THE CONTESTANTS.

Miss Lottie McAllice is a pitump, fine looking young girl, not yet quite sixteen years old. She has a ruddy complexion, stoutly built, about five feet high and weighs 106 pounds. She is an orphan and lives with her step-brother-in-law, in Pipetown, Sixth ward. She commenced rowing in a skiff when but a child and has spent a great deal of time on the river, but never ventured into a scull until a few weeks ago immediately after determining to enter the regatta. She first took one of the narrow skiffs belonging to the Max Model Club, and after a short experience with this determined to enter the scull. The first evening she entered the scull boat, at the Max Morehead boat house, there was a crowd of some two or three hundred people on the river bank and this tended to make her nervous and she kept close to the shore to be safe in case of an upset, but after one or two attempts she managed the frail craft with comparative ease and the members of the boat club extended an invitation to her to join their club, offered her the use of their best cedar boat. She then had her hair cut short and commenced practicing and has been taking a pull of about fifteen miles every morning and evening, devoting a short time each day to exercise with a pulling machine in order to develop the muscles of her arms. The rowing costume will be a loose white dress and red ribbon.

Miss Maggie Lew, who resides with her parents in Sycamore street, has been granted the use of the Chambers' boat house, and for the past two weeks has been practising steadily. She is about sixteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance, although rather muscular and not quite so plump as her rivals. She weighs probably in the neighborhood of one hundred and twelve pounds. She has improved much in the past week remarkably in the skill with which she handles the oars, and will likely put her cedar scull boat over the course at a rapid rate. Her rowing costume will be a white dress and blue jacket.

Miss Mary Whalen, the third contestant, is little older than Miss McAllice, and a trifle larger, weighing about a hundred and twenty-ten pounds. She is a rather pretty girl, with wavy hair and dark complexion, somewhat from exposure while rowing. She, like Miss McAllice, has practised but a few times on the new City Hall and Court-house, and passing within a few squares of the Union depot, the point from which the tide of travel is constantly going. Connecting directly with the Birmingham line, intersecting the "Citizen's" Penn avenue, the lines of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester at the Allegheny Diamond, thus affording the best facilities for reaching the northern limits of Allegheny City and giving the citizens of both cities the advantage of constant and direct communication with either market, choice of stores, &c., and carrying passengers directly to the beautiful parks of Allegheny city, Uniondale cemetery, and all points of special interest in that direction. practising is in some respects not so good an exercise as those used by her rivals, and an effort will be made to procure a better one for her in case another race made. Her rowing costume will consist of a light buff dress.

THE COURSE

Over which the race is to be rowed is one mile—commencing at a point opposite Glenwood Grove and rowing a half mile down to stake-boat and return; so that the crowd will have an excellent opportunity to witness the entire race.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Messrs. Albee & Co., of this city, a day or two since received the following letter from Frank Leslie's art department:

"GENTS—Please send us photographs of the ladies that take part in the regatta that comes off in Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., as well as photographs of the scenery where it is to take place, or what would be better still a photograph of the scene when the regatta takes place, including the ladies. Send pictures of pictures at once so that we can publish them as news literally as they take place. Yours, &c."

The intention of Albee & Cole is to photograph the scene when the race takes place, the view being taken from the river opposite Glenwood.

SPECIAL TRAINS, ETC.

One special train will leave the Connellsville Depot at 1:30 P. M., and another at 3:15 P. M., returning immediately after the boat race. The contestants are expected to be on hand with their boats at the time the train is due—about two o'clock—when the judges and Referee are to be selected, and final arrange ments made.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A great deal has been said about this race, and some few have prophesied that it will be a failure, but the club guarantees that it will take place, unless the weather prevents, and will be a square race, and the girls express their determination of starting to patch up row a race with Miss McAllice. A number of propositions were made, and finally the Nonpareil club, who give a picnic to-day, brought the matter to a definite shape by offering a fine Model Drug Store to the fair rower in a one mile scull race, and three girls, Miss Lottie McAllice, Miss Mary Winalen, and Miss Annie Lew signified their intention of competing for the prize, and commenced practising in sculls.

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THE CITY FINANCES.

A Communication from a Member of the Finance Committee.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of Friday you ask the Finance Committee some very proper, and to my mind some very absurd questions. You ask the Committee who has the $351,000? Answer No. 1—Mr. Cochran, City Treasurer. Where this money is deposited I, as one of the Committee, know not: but I presume it is in some one of the many banks of the city.

You ask again: Why does not the Finance Committee pay the bonds due this year? Answer No. 2—Some of the bonds have two more due ten years, and the Committee gave notice, through the press of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to the holders, to present them for payment on or before the first day of June or interest would cease after that date.

In relation to the $80,000 on deposit with L. R. McVay & Co., said deposit was made under the direction of the Finance Committee before the Barton bill passed, and the Messrs. McVay paid interest at the rate of five per cent. from the day of deposit. The bonds were sold at par with accrued interest till day of sale, and they have all been sold within six months, and the money has been made by the Water Committee for pipe, etc., which will absorb every dollar of the fund. As to the loss of two per cent. I think it is not a loss to the city. The committee found they could place the bonds at par, and thought best to do so, as none of us or our sister city of Allegheny does—advertise the bonds for sale, and sell them at 98, losing 10 per cent., when they knew they would all have to be sold within the year, and by losing the interest is lying idle, is better than losing 10 per cent. absolutely by the sacrifice.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

WATCH PRESENTATION.

Thomas M. King, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Agreeably Surprised by his Friends.

Last evening, in response to an invitation of an employee of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, our reporter repaired to the Merchants' Hotel, on Smithfield street, where he found in the spacious parlor from seventy-five to one hundred persons, and among them Thomas M. King, Esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Then it occurred to him that there was to be a presentation, and in a few minutes A. G. Cochran, Esq., arose and requesting silence for a short interval, addressed Mr. King in a very feeling manner. He remarked that these many personal friends who were indebted to him for favors, and more especially, had united with the employees of the Allegheny Valley Railroad—men with whom Mr. King a short time since worked upon the road—in procuring for him a substantial present—a gift expressing the heartfelt sentiments of all who had contributed anything towards securing it. Mr. Cochran then presented the watch and chain, and concluded by remarking that he took infinite pleasure in being able and afforded the opportunity of presenting so worthy a gentleman such a handsome present. He then handed Mr. King a gold watch, guard, chain and charms.

Mr. John H. Kerr responded on behalf of Mr. King, in one of his usually felicitous speeches, remarking that Mr. King looked upon the present as unmerited, and he personally felt greatly honored in receiving it. He also said that if he declined being able and afforded the opportunity of presenting so worthy a gentleman such a handsome present. He then handed Mr. King a gold watch, guard, chain and charms.

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ALLEGHENY.

FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

An Old Horse Jocky Again in Trouble—Two Charges.

A man named James Rodney appeared before Alderman Bowden yesterday, and made information against Frederick Bowers for false pretenses. Mr. Bowers, as will be remembered, is an old horse jocky, and considering how often he is brought before an Alderman on the charge above named, appears to transact his business rather loosely. Mr. Rodney alleges that Bowers sold him a one-eyed gray mare cow for forty-seven dollars, stating that he had notes in his possession that would be due in a few days from his residence, and he needed the money and the money was not forthcoming, hence the suit. Bowers was arrested, and entered bail in the sum of $500 for trial. Mr. Rodney then preferred a similar information against Bowers, alleging that he purchased from his mother a horse, making the same representations as in the first case. He was held to bail for court in the sum of $500 on this charge also.

ACCIDENT AT BELLEVUE.

Hit by a Falling Brick—Narrow Escape from Sudden Death.

An accident occurred yesterday morning in the borough of Bellevue, located about four miles below the city, on the New Brighton road, resulting in the severe injury of a man named James Fay. Mr. Flay, in company with Alexander Hughes and another party, were employed in digging a well on the premises of Nicholas Clancy. Tow well has reached to the depth of forty-one feet, and the work of walling it up had been commenced. Flay was engaged at the bottom of the well, and the other two men were employed in further hoisting with a brick, when, without warning about nine o'clock, as the two men were lowering a load of bricks, one fell striking Flay on the shoulder, dislocating the shoulder blade. The wounded man was immediately taken up from the well, and removed into the residence of Mr. Clancy, where every attention was paid to the wounded man. Fay was very much exhausted, thus preventing the setting of the shoulder blade. It was very fortunate that the brick did not strike him on the head, for instant death would have been the result. Flay resides on Washington avenue, Bellevue, this city, and will likely be removed home to-day.

Build Up the System.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture is exhaled which, being the essential element of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested; because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the lifeless elements can be daily supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to brace up the nerves, purify the waters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics, Long experience has proved that no other medicine will efficiently sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat and constant physical or mental labor. All persons have been prostrated by the fiery ordeal "tonics" (so-called) which have been stated by sordid speculators in almost every screaming village, with the view of turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know that to be their object. It is an old saying that "bold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters, and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague and wants of appetite. Many of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant emperics seems almost incredible.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Try Abel's Floral Oil

For the toilet. MWS

The Hot Weather

Admonishes us to be careful what we eat and drink. For a wholesome dinner, go to the Brilliant dining room, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

Cholera.

Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure gives instant relief. TTHS

"We Don't Know How

To do without it." So writes a Birmingham lady about Hagan, Lisk & Co.'s "Wyoming, W. Va., Excelsior Baking Powder. Sold by grocers *everywhere.*

An Extra Session of Congress.

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Abel's Vegetable Oils the best hair dressing in the market. MWS

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A thoughtful person thus muses on the story of Daniel in the lions' den: "How sad it was for those poor lions, when Daniel was thrown into their den, to be compelled to go smelling about him, and think how nice a small chop from the calf of his leg would taste, and to be denied the luxury. It was rough on them lions, but it taught them self Daniel. The "thoughtful person" was also interested in the fact that he packed his trunks and departed for Saratoga, His thinks ware of the finest description, and attracted so much attention that the "thoughtful person" was often interrogated as to where he bought them. His reply was, invariably, "Where else in Pittsburgh but Lowenstein's one thousand feet below the lions's, No. 101 Wood street, Pittsburgh. He was right. Leisher is away ahead in trade.

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In restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy, and the scalp white and clear. Ever used. It removes dandruff and all scurvy eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

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Anderson J E
Anderson M A
Austin Caroline
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Baird Mrs Baird Jennie
Banks Mrs Jas
Barret Joan
Bernaugh Nancy
Beck Tamlin
Berry Mary (for Blanchard M J
Black Nannie J
Britain Mary A
Bredi Polly
Brown Harriet E
Brown Mrs
Bushire Lizzie
Campbell Jane
Canno A R
Carroll Laura
Carter Alice
Cass C H
Cherry Mrs T
Chettle S T